

## Athena Post.

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Athena, Friday, August 15, 1862.

### Apology.

We are compelled to print the Post this week on an inferior article of paper. We have a lot of 25 reams, bought and paid for, somewhere between Marietta, Ga., and Athens, Tennessee—unless some of our enterprising contemporaries have pressed it. We appreciate the difficulties of doing business at the ends of lines have to meet in these times of confusion worse confounded. But we can't well see how a half car load of printing paper could get misplaced. Some of the agencies evidently need overhauling.

### The News.

The report in the papers last week that Seward had resigned his place in the Federal Cabinet, turns out to be a lie. There is no little bad feeling and cross purposes among the constitutional advisers of Mr. Lincoln; but Olliverson declares he shall not think of resigning until such time as Abraham may signify a desire for him to depart, in which contingency he will gladly seek the shades of retraction never more to emerge into public life. So ends that canard, via Charlottesville and Lynchburg.

A war meeting was recently held at the Federal Capitol, whereat the King of the Yankee Doodles, like one of his illustrious predecessors, opened his mouth and spoke. We do not mean that he was induced in the same way, for no angels but fallen ones are ever seen near that city of abominations. But Abe spoke nevertheless. While denying anything like a rupture, he frankly admitted there was trouble in the wigwam—a want of harmony in his cabinet, and mutinous symptoms in the camp; but the cohesive power of public and private plunder would probably hold them together a while longer. McClellan and Stanton were good fellows, and nobody was to blame, though it could no longer be denied that somebody is getting hurt. Re-beldom, however, must be wiped out cost what it might. Its fertile plains and green savannas must be peopled and held by a new race. Abe's twaddle, all sound and fury, signifying nothing, like every thing that has the aromatic scent of the nigger about it was received with screaming applause by the Sodomites, who seem to be plodding in blissful ignorance of the storm gathering above their heads.

A large meeting was held at Indianapolis a few days ago, to give form, shape and substance to the opposition to Lincoln's war policy. Large numbers were present, and speeches made by Wickliffe of Kentucky, Carlisle of Virginia, Richardson of Illinois, and Voorhees of Indiana, in which the policy of the Federal administration was denounced and the determination announced to withdraw from its support unless the abolition programme is at once abandoned. Mr. Crittenden was advertised to be present, but failed to come to time. The meeting was the largest ever held in the State of Indiana.

Per contra, a meeting was held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, about the same time, which recommended the raising of a million of men for the war. Don't they wish they may get them. Thus it will be seen that while the South is daily becoming more united and determined, one in sentiment and action, the North is growing unstable, divided and distracted and no longer possesses the solidity of will and purpose without which numbers always increase the probabilities of failure. May their embarrasments and divisions be multiplied tenfold.

The Northern papers represent volunteering as played out, and that the number of recruits obtained will hardly meet the losses by desertion, which are becoming fearfully large. The 300,000 troops may be raised, but it will be by drafting, which is now going on in several of the States, a process exceedingly distasteful and embarrassing to Lincoln's subjects. The Black Republican editors are fairly howling over the want of "spirit and devotion to the Union and the glorious old flag" evinced by their people. Perhaps their people have discovered that it is not a fight for "the Union," but for Abolition and Negro Equality.

According to Northern accounts Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, and West Tennessee are swarming with "Confederate guerrillas," to the great danger and harm of the Federals in those regions. Gamble, bogus Governor of Missouri, complains that the State militia won't respond to his call for aid, while Magoffin of Kentucky says he is powerless to act, and has called the legislature together in extra session. If the latter had taken a bold stand for the South at the commencement of the revolution he would now be in a less embarrassed position. We are afraid he is incapacitated for the place he holds, and had better get out of the way. The wave has passed the Kentucky border, and will sweep every thing before it to the waters of the Ohio, if not beyond.

Andy Johnson is still enthroned at Nashville, playing the tyrant to the top of his malignant nature. His most recent display of littleness was the arrest of some ladies for their Southern bias and defilement of Unionism. Had the Federal despot searched the world over, he could not have picked up an apter tool than Andy. Wm. B. Campbell, to his everlasting shame, has accepted a Brigadier in the Federal army. Once the favorite of the people of the State and the recipient of their highest honors, what

a painful and humiliating contrast does his position now present! Gen. Brockbridge had a fight with the Federals at Baton Rouge and repulsed them—loss severe on both sides. He subsequently withdrew his forces ten miles from the town. The Confederate camp, Arkansas, was to have co-operated in the attack, could not reach the place. The machinery becoming disarranged, it was compelled to stop at a point above, where it was attacked by the Federal gunboats, and after a gallant fight, was blown up by its own crew to prevent capture. The crew made good their escape.

An account of the fight at Jones Spring in Claiborne county, will be found in our columns. It was not as large an affair as at first reported. The gallant 3d Tennessee, Col. Vaughn, seems to have borne the brunt of the engagement. Whenever there is any hard fighting to do the Third is always ready to go in and win. A list of the casualties is published.

Congress meets at Richmond next Monday—for what purpose we are not advised. The session will probably be short, as we noticed in a late Richmond paper whiskey quoted at from eight to ten dollars a quart, according to age and quality, and other essentials of Congressional life in proportion.

A dispatch from Gordonsville states that Stonewall Jackson had attacked the Federals last Saturday, backing them down ten miles, and capturing several hundred prisoners. Thus giving Bonaparte a foretaste of what is certain to follow. The dispatch will be found under the appropriate head.

There appears to be but little of importance going on in the immediate neighborhood of Richmond. The Dispatch says there is evidence of a relapse into the fatal apathy which followed the glorious victory of Manassas. There are other departments where army operations draw their slow length along. But we will not be guilty of the bad taste of criticizing movements of which we know little or nothing. We still have hopes of Middle Tennessee and Kentucky being redeemed from the presence of the spoiler before the fall rains commence.

We received late copies of Boston and New York papers on Wednesday evening, but have not room for copious extracts this week. Among them is the Boston Traveller, New York Herald, Tribune, and Express, all leading journals. They are filled with articles urging on the war, though the tone is not so confident and bullying as formerly. Greeley demands that Lincoln shall forthwith issue a proclamation emancipating every nigger in Re-beldom; and the old pimp of the Herald blathers about a million of men, with which he says "when raised and ready for the field we can crush the rebellion in six weeks!" When! Precisely so, uncle Jimmy. To use a favorite quotation of your own, "when the sky falls we shall probably catch larks." The old sinner has been promising his lunatic readers an extinction of the rebellion every six weeks since the war commenced. These papers admit that all the appliances to induce volunteering are without effect, and that a draft was inevitable. President Lincoln, impressed with the same fact, has issued a proclamation ordering the draft, a copy of which will be found elsewhere. So walk up, "blue-bellies," and face the music—no chance to dodge now. Abe's got you by the wrist at last. Come along—the boys down in Dixie are waiting for you. Dont disappoint 'em.

Advices from Europe by the last steamer, are without large importance. The subject of "Intervention" and "Recognition" is daily ventilated in the English journals, but as they have been hammering away at it for a twelvemonth, their later articles to our reading appear stale, flat and unprofitable, mere sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. We care not ever to hear the forms again, at least until the enemy is sent howling from our soil. The moral effect of "Recognition" would be worth something; but we want no "interference" further than that. The South must hew out its own independence, as the axeman hews his way through the forest, by hard and incessant blows. A general run of the news of the week will be found in our columns.

The papers Thursday morning say Lincoln has called for 600,000 additional troops. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

### Isaac G. Cross.

The body of Capt. I. G. Cross, who was killed in the fight at Tazewell on the 6th, reached this place on Saturday, and was taken to his home in Meigs county for interment. When the war commenced Capt. Cross was among the first to volunteer, and was elected First Lieutenant of the first company raised in Meigs county—commanded by Capt. Newt. Lillard. He was in the battle of Manassas, and in all the engagements and skirmishes in which the 3d Tennessee Reg't has participated. When the regiment was reorganized, he was elected Captain of the Company in which he had served for twelve months as Lieutenant. Capt. Lillard being elected to the office of Lieut. Colonel. He was shot through the head in the early part of the fight on the 6th, while cheering his comrades to the struggle. He was a good man—true in the field, and true in all the relations of life. The country has lost tens of thousands in this bloody struggle, but humble and unpretending though he was, no better and braver soldier has fallen than Captain Cross. Let us cherish his memory, and not forget his bereaved widow and orphaned children.

Andy Johnson fully endorses the Federal Confiscation Act, the Emancipation Scheme, and all the measures of the Lincoln dynasty. He is the same dirty dog who a year or two ago was travelling over Tennessee charging John Bell with being a worse Black Republican than the "infamous Bill Seward," as he then styled the arch abolitionist.

### The Fight at Tazewell.

The fight on the 6th, at Jones Spring, near Tazewell, was not so large an affair as at first reported, though the fighting was severe while it lasted. It seems that the most of it on our side was done by Vaughn's foot cavalry, the bloody 3d Tennessee. A copy from the Knoxville paper, of the 10th:

We learn that the enemy, numbering seven regiments, and being parts of three brigades, were posted in two strong positions, a little distance apart, on Walden's Ridge. Our infantry, approaching the enemy by a flank movement on the extremely rugged crest of the Ridge, for a considerable distance, on a very hot day, were much exhausted, but struck both positions with great energy. After an artillery duel for two or three hours, our brave troops charged in two bodies, on the enemy, Barton's brigade and two regiments of Taylor's charging one position and Blair's brigade charging the other; right in the face of the enemy and greatly exposed.

But our troops did not get more than 200 yards, when the enemy fled precipitately, in disorganized parties to Cumberland Gap.

Our troops, overcome by excessive heat, were too much exhausted to pursue them beyond the town of Tazewell, and the greater part of the enemy escaped. Parts of two regiments, however, were cut off, and one officer and fifty men were captured by us; the rest scattered through the woods, and, being fresher, escaped.

Loss was Lt. Col. Gordon, commanding 11th Tennessee Regiment, captured, 8 or 10 men killed and 20 or 30 wounded. We understand that Col. Gordon had passed over from the spur his regiment occupied to another occupied by the 42d Ga. Regiment, to confer with Col. Henderson, of the latter.

Following is the list of casualties, as published in the Register of a subsequent date:

Co. A, commanded by Lieut. Jno. D. Milligan.

Killed—Private J. P. Colyer. Wounded—Corporal Jas. Donohoe. Slightly—Private J. M. Horner. J. G. Watkins, shoe shot off.

Co. B, commanded by Lieut. O. S. Morgan.

Killed—Wm. Smith. Wounded slightly—Corporal L. Milens. Stunned slightly—T. C. Harlow.

Co. C, commanded by Capt. J. W. Fender.

Killed—none. Wounded severely—J. W. Smith, and L. R. Perker.

Co. D, commanded by Capt. B. F. Giddick.

Killed—Private A. A. Goliahair. Arm shot off—Thos. Dunn. Wounded severely—M. W. Collins. Wounded slightly—L. Mowry, J. Ryman, J. York, H. H. Runions.

Co. E, commanded by Lieut. Wilkerson.

Killed—none. Mortally wounded—Private Jas. Davis. Severely wounded—Sgt. S. Elliott. Wounded in the thigh—Sgt. Major J. M. Singleton.

Co. F, commanded by Lieut. Jas. Giddicks.

Killed—none. Slightly wounded in the hand—Lieut. Giddicks. Wounded slightly—Private J. Cook.

Co. G, commanded by Capt. Jas. Giddicks.

Killed—none. Wounded severely—Private Wm. McMinn, and Vandra Mosler. Slightly—P. C. Towey.

Co. H, commanded by Capt. Marr.

Killed—none. Wounded in the finger slightly—Private Luke Landers.

Co. I, commanded by Capt. I. G. Cross.

Killed early in the fight—Capt. Cross. Wounded mortally, will die—Private Wm. Correll. Severely wounded—S. Price. Slightly wounded—Wm. Meeten. Very slightly—Wm. Smith.

Co. K, commanded by Lieut. Wm. Lee.

Killed—J. L. Monjoy, Musician. Severely wounded—Anderson Morgan and Dennis Love.

### The Murder of Gen. Caswell.

On the first page of our paper will be found an article in relation to the murder of Gen. Wm. R. Caswell. Various reports have been in circulation in regard to the murder. From the best information we have been able to procure, the perpetrator was a runaway negro who had been lurking in the neighborhood, and whom he overtook on the wayside and attempted to arrest. A large reward is offered for the apprehension of the murderer.

We had known Gen. Caswell well for twenty odd years, for he was our friend, and we never knew him to be anything but the same high-toned, honorable, chivalrous gentleman. Brave to a fault, and noble in all his impulses, a better man never lived or died. The regret for his violent and untimely end is general.

Gov. Andrews, of Massachusetts, recently delivered a speech at Worcester. The following is a most excellent specimen of balderdash, partaking not a little of blasphemy:

I know that the angel of the Lord, one foot on the earth and one on the sea, will proclaim in unanswerable language, that four millions of bondmen shall ere long be set free. We live in an age that is not a riot, as we thought last year, but a half million in the field against an atrocious rebellious foe. Our government now recognizes it as a war, and the President of the United States, fulfilling his war orders, has blown a blast before which the enemy must fly. Rebellion must fall, and they who have stood upon the necks of so many bondmen shall be swept away and four million souls rise to immortality.

### Horrible Murder.

We learn that a Miss Vaughn, of De Soto county, Miss., was outraged a few days since by a negro, and afterwards murdered and thrown into Coldwater creek. After her body was found, the negro was traced to Memphis, where he was demanded of the Federal authorities. Incredible as it may seem, they refused to deliver him up. In reply, they coolly said the negro came to them seeking protection, and he should have it. This is a crime of the most horrible character permitted to go unpunished, and other criminals in the same position are assured that they can outrage with impunity.—Chattanooga Relief.

### Gen. Pope's Plan.

A gentleman lately in Washington reports to us what he heard Gen. Pope say a few days ago, in regard to one of the questions now before the public: "I want to kill 'em; they have got to be killed, and it is not for me to care what the color of the man is who will help me to get an end to them; so bring on your niggers; if they will fight, they shall have a chance!" Sensible Pope, you propose to make war, and you will fight.—Boston Traveller.

### The Meeting at Indianapolis.

There has been a large meeting recently held at Indianapolis, Indiana. The object of the meeting was to organize against the radical measures of the Black Republican Congress. It is reported to have been the largest meeting ever held in the State, numbering 50,000, and was addressed by Chas. A. Wickliffe of Ky., Carlisle of Va., Richardson, of Illinois, and others. We submit the report of Carlisle's and Richardson's speeches:

### SPEECH OF THE RENEGADE CARLISLE.

The notorious renegade, John S. Carlisle, then addressed the meeting: He said he had felt no alarm for the safety of the country until the last session of Congress, when he saw the controlling party in that body enforcing the radical measures of Phillips and Garrison on the country. At a time when the whole country is one vast hospital, they from their places declare the object of the war shall be diverted—the people shall be exterminated, and the negro set free. The policy inaugurated by them will continue the war forever, "and bring you under military despotism." Congress spent nine-tenths of its time in freeing and elevating negroes and nine-tenths of its propositions looked to its liberation. If that is liberty which frees a man from one master to make him the slave of all. Carlisle insisted that Giddings, Phillips and Greeley, were representative Republicans, and read a foolish letter of Giddings, in which he proposes that the contrabands in South Carolina proceed to reorganizing the State government, and elect men to Congress.

The subjugation or extermination of the South was impossible. A year ago a large Union element was there; now there was a solid sentiment of permanent dissolution; and why? Because Congress, by its legislation, diverts war into plain and simple warfare against the institutions of the South. He declared the man who said slavery and the Government were incompatible virtually pronounced the Government a failure, libel on the wisdom of its founders, and was a traitor to it. The Republican party, now in power, and now waging the war, had so pronounced through its legislative action to the Constitution. If slavery and the rights of States must go down; if at the dictation of these men you surrender a constitutional right, and deny or take from a State the right to hold slaves, "how soon may you be called upon to surrender others?" They make negroes competent witnesses now in the District of Columbia. How soon will they demand that it be done in Indiana? If you again give these men your confidence, and return them to Congress, you will all be made the slaves of a centralized government, and no one will pity or sympathize with you. Carlisle said the interests of the Western States were with the South. There was their grain market—"you have a Northern market, the same as ever; but your corn is rotting in your granaries, and you walk on the ruins of your prosperity. The wicked of the North and the South have deprived you of your market, and these Northern men want to wage a war that will forever deprive you of it. Freeing the negroes won't make one. Free negroes, exterminate the whites, and give the land to the Yankee Norway rats, and you'll never have a market there. Indiana was more interested than slave-owners themselves, in perpetuating slavery in the South. To free four million blacks would keep up taxation, increase debt, ruin property, degrade our children, and make the country a second Mexico.

### SPEECH OF HON. WM. A. RICHARDSON.

Hon. W. A. Richardson, representative from Illinois, followed in the same strain, charging the Republicans as being thoroughly abolitionized, and their Congressional representatives as one idea nigger men, incapable of administering the affairs of the government and utterly without statesmanship. There were no conservatives among them; all were for diverting the war into abolition, for arming slaves, and not only traitors to the Constitution, but cowards, and never intending to go into the army. If the Republican party is retained in power the government is gone forever. One in a conservative man is there any safety. He denounced the President's emancipation scheme as calculated to enslave the white while freeing the black, and insisting that now England was making all the money, holding all the contracts, and securing with fewer soldiers in the field and lighter burdens of taxation than the West. "We are made their hewers of wood and drawers of water, while they run the nigger exclusively for money."

### A Proclamation of Gov. Magoffin of Kentucky.

Gov. Magoffin has issued a proclamation calling the Kentucky Legislature to meet on the 14th of August. It includes as follows:

A civil conflict is impending over us. I am without a soldier or a dollar to protect the lives, property and liberties of the people or enforce the laws. Daily appeals are being made to me, as Governor of the State, to protect our citizens from marauding bands and in the peaceful enjoyment of their property and rights under the Constitution. I am left without the power and means to afford relief, and I am consequently left no alternative but to appeal to you, their representatives, in the hope that it will not be in vain. Any attempt on my part to organize a force for that purpose will certainly precipitate the evil, and I therefore unwillingly convene the General Assembly, that they may determine themselves the extent of the authority to be granted by them, and looking to the policy adopted in the State, and to the late action of Congress and the President touching slavery, and to provide for the safety of our institutions and the peace and tranquility of the Commonwealth.

### The Herald's Account.

The New York Herald gives the following account of the recent burning of the Federal transport in James River, as account of which has already appeared in our columns:

On Friday evening the rebels crossed over the river a little above Harrison's Landing, and took a Captain and a schooner, burned the vessel, and then went and drove away five hundred cattle belonging to the army of the Potomac; and these cattle are said to have been at least a mile within our picket lines. Owing to this loss no beef could be obtained for those on board the State of Maine.

### Yankee Appropriations.

The Journal of Commerce says that, according to an authorized report, the appropriations for the fiscal year, beginning July 1st, amount to eleven hundred and seventy-six million of dollars.

The Vicksburg Whig says it is reported that the Yankees have commenced moving their army stores from New Orleans—Butler fearing that he may wake up some morning and find himself in the hands of the Confederates.

### The Federal Draft.

Lincoln has issued an order for a draft. The following is the document:

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Aug. 4, 1862. ORDERED, First.—That a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service, to serve for twelve months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft.

Second.—That if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will also be made up by special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

Third.—Regulations will be prepared by the War Department, and presented to the President, with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination and appointment in the military service of incompetent or unworthy officers. The regulations will also provide for relieving the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions.

By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Secretary of War.

### A Tremendous Scare at Washington.

The feeling at Washington about Jackson's expected raid in that city is intense. A few nights since a sentinel, four miles from town, hearing a drove of mules approaching, fired his piece and ran in, the mules at the same time running out. A correspondent of the New York Express says:

Their disorderly retreat, however, did not delay the excitement; the impression had gone out that a cavalry raid, under the command of the ghost, perhaps, of the departed Ashby, was the advance of the rebel army. The signal gun was fired, and the long roll beat; "there was hurrying to and fro of brave men," and "mounting in hot haste." As day-light intervened, the horse which had been shot was found, and one of the shoes taken from the hoof served to trace the source from whence the stampede came. It was found to be the farm of the widow lady hereinbefore mentioned, and although it was soon made manifest that the Confederate cavalry raid was nothing more than an escape of animals from her pasturage, extreme caution induced the authorities to cause the arrest of all the parties, white and colored, on the premises, and report them to the office of the Provost Marshal, some intimation having been given out that a formidable scouting party had been entertained by this lady. Subsequent examination, however, proved the scare to have been all occasioned by a horse scare. The adventures of the night are not such as would embellish history, and those badly scared would willingly have the matter "dried up," but it has leaked out, and these things always bear telling.

### Panic at Strasburg.

The Richmond Examiner says:—From a gentleman recently from Strasburg we learn that there occurred a panic among the Yankees at that place on last Wednesday week. A hurricane sweeping from the South raised a great line of dust in the road leading from Front Royal. The Yankees, some two thousand in number, thought the army of the ubiquitous Stonewall was certainly upon them. Setting fire to all their tents and stores they fled in confusion, the greater number of them not halting till they arrived in Winchester. The amount of property destroyed by them in the panic is estimated at between thirty and forty thousand dollars.

### Encouraging News.

The Petersburg Express, of yesterday, says there can be no propriety in stating, what is known to be a fact, that an arrival has recently taken place at a Southern port, which will add greatly to the supplies of the South, and enable the Confederate Government to place in the field a very large additional number of armed men. The vessel came in boldly, was not at all interfered with by the blockaders, and enables one of Petersburg's citizens to reach home again after a long absence.

The Express says that the news from abroad is encouraging, but deems it best, for the present, to withhold it.

### Another Confederate Citizen Hung.

The Tribune publishes an account of the hanging of a wealthy citizen of Humboldt, Tenn., named Beadle, whose only offence was that of defending his own friends. The Yankees charged him with piloting Col. Jackson's forces to a bridge inside of their lines, which Col. Jackson desired to have burned. The following is a copy of the order announcing the fact:

"To Gen. J. T. Quinby: 'TRENTON, TENN., July 29, 1862. 'The man who guided the rebels to the bridge that was burned was hung to-day. He had taken the oath. The houses of four others who aided have been burned to the ground.' G. M. DODGE, Brigadier General."

### Look Out.

The Mobile Advertiser & Register says that the public may look out shortly for stirring news from a portion of Picayune Butler's dominion.

The "Hunters of Kentucky" are expected at an early day to produce a skeddaddle among the Yanks.

### The Tyranny at Memphis.

The Memphis Appeal learns that three white men and sixteen negroes were shot by the Federal guard at Memphis, on Friday last. Their crime was refusing to work on the fortifications. The sad affair was treated very coolly by the authorities, who seemed to look upon it as a business operation, necessary to the continuance of their power to commit such outrages.

The negroes that have been seized and set to work on the fortifications number several thousand. They are worked hard, and are but poorly fed. They have become very much dissatisfied with their Yankee task masters, and are running away every opportunity. At present are herded, day and night—men, women and children indiscriminately—within the lines of the fortifications, without covering, and notwithstanding the strict watch kept up, numbers have escaped.

A number of white men, among them some citizens, are also kept at work.

Cotton was sold in Philadelphia on the 15th ult., at the immense rate of 55 1/2 cts. per pound.

### From Virginia.

We clip the following paragraphs from the Richmond Dispatch, of the 11th:

From York River.—Our advisers from the country bordering on York River are as late as Saturday last. Up to that period a small force of the enemy continued to occupy a point in York county, known as the "Brick House," but not one had visited West Point since the grand flight of the gunboats and transports immediately after McClellan's "change of his base." They doubtless find more scope for their thieving propensities on the Peninsula between James and York rivers, where a direct communication with Fortress Monroe affords them greater security. Two prominent citizens of Gloucester have lately been arrested by the Confederate authorities for trading with the Yankees though it is believed that their transactions were prompted rather by cupidity than by any design of returning to "their allegiance under the old flag." Such men are found in every community, and it is perhaps well enough to make an example of them. Many of the people of that county, heretofore in comfortable circumstances, are now suffering for the want of the necessities of life, and have no means of purchasing. Not long since, two runaway negroes boldly returned to Gloucester for the purpose of carrying off their families, but unexpectedly fell into a trap, were secured and brought to Richmond with their wives and numerous offspring. A good many persons, taking warning by the experience of others, are sending their negro property to market, or to some place in the interior where they will be less exposed to the temptation of the perfidious enemy.

### FROM THE VALLEY.

A young gentleman who arrived in this city on yesterday evening from the lower end of the Valley furnishes us with some information from that quarter. He says that there are four regiments of Federal troops at Harper's Ferry, and that Camp Hill, west of the town, is strongly fortified. About one thousand runaway negroes are in the town, and are employed in taking down the walls of the workshop of the old armory, the Federals asserting that it is the intention of the Government to rebuild the armory. The rolling mill and till-hammer shops which were not destroyed when our army evacuated, are now engaged in getting out iron for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and are superintended by Robin Cross and Alex. Kelly, former operatives of the armory. A notorious traitor, Isaac Baylis, is employed as the Quartermaster at Harper's Ferry to steal horses from the citizens of the surrounding country, and it is said is faithfully discharging his duty, and realizing a rich harvest by his plunder. The Government allows \$120 per head for these horses, one half of which is paid to Baylis as a reward for his scoundrelism, and the other half goes to the Quartermaster employing him.

At Charlottesville there are two companies, composed of Germans, who are conducting themselves with tolerable propriety. Up to Wednesday last they had not commenced enforcing the order of Pope, requiring the male citizens to take the oath or leave the Federal lines.

In and around Winchester there were about 1,500 troops, under command of Gen. Platt. A few evenings ago a report was started that our forces were advancing from the Valley road, when Platt immediately turned his guns upon the town, declaring his intention to shell it if our forces attacked him. Some of the Union citizens of the town went out to the fortifications to remonstrate with him, assuring him that the report of an advance was without foundation. These citizens were seized and kept through the night, with the cheering information that if any assault was made upon his lines they should be shot. The only pickets on the Valley road are at Hollingsworth's Mills, one and a half miles west of Winchester. Our pickets are down as far as Newtown, seven miles from Winchester.

### The Confederates in Tennessee.

The following is from the Memphis Evening Bulletin, of the 28th ult.:

The capture of Humboldt, Tenn., by Confederate cavalry has been published. A farmer named Beadle guided them to a bridge, which they burned. A dispatch to the Chicago Tribune says:

Beadle and four others, supposed to have been connected with the rebels, were arrested this afternoon, and eight others during the night. Beadle was at once tried and sentenced to be hung this afternoon. He had taken the oath of allegiance, which was found upon his person. His house was also burned, as well as the houses of the four others taken with him. On their retreat the rebels burned a bridge on the Mississippi Central road, eight miles from Memphis.

Active preparations were made at Humboldt last night to meet the rebels, an attack being expected, and Gen. Logan threatened to set fire to the town on the first alarm. Heavy forces will now guard the line of the Mobile and Ohio road all the way to Corinth, and no more trouble is anticipated.

The following is the copy of a dispatch received by Gen. Quimby, at Columbus, at five o'clock this evening:

To Gen. S. T. Quimby:

The man who guided the rebels to the bridge that was burned was hung today. He had taken the oath. The houses of four others who aided have been burned to the ground.

G. M. DODGE, Brigadier General.

### Camp Prices.

A correspondent of the Columbia Guardian, writing from one of the camps near Richmond, on the 26th inst., says:

War has its financial aspect, as well as public; and the camp prices we pay may not be devoid of interest to our friends at home. Some of the rates we mention have come under our personal observation—the rest we have on the information of friends. Sugar \$1 a pound; coffee, \$2.50 a pound; butter, \$2 a pound; eggs, \$1 a dozen; ham, \$1 a pound; chickens, \$1 a piece; moulasse, \$6 a gallon; onions, 25c. a piece; cabbage, \$1 a piece; brogan, \$15; Irish potatoes, \$16 a bushel; footsack paper, \$2 a quire; blackberries, 75c. a quart; whiskey, \$2 a gill—\$84 a gallon; buttermilk, 40c. a quart; daily newspapers, 25c. a piece; bakers' bread, 20c. for a 5c. loaf; oats \$4 a bushel; horse-shoeing, \$4 the round.

The Memphis Bulletin says that the Federals have abandoned their original intention of keeping the telegraph to Corinth in working order, and that the operators, bottles, metals, liquids, etc., had been sent to St. Louis. The participants compelled this necessity.

It is stated that the late raid of Johnson into Indiana, and the alarming proximity of guerrilla bands to Cincinnati, have created a feverish excitement, and to such an extent does it prevail, that the Cincinnati bankers are rapidly sending their funds to Chicago. Over \$2,500,000 have been already forwarded.